Seffen Station (Eric R. R.), March S, 1858, Samuel Ritner, residing about five miles from Suf-fern Station, was shot through the heart by his brother-in-law, Peter Benjamin, yesterday. Both men were intoxicated. The Coroner summoned a jury this morning and is having an investigation.

Fire at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEFORT, Monday, March 8, 1858.
The loss at the fire of Meesrs, Wood & Brothers

The loss at the fire of Messrs. Wood & Brothers' factory on Saturday afternoon is estimated at \$12,000 to \$15,000. The third story and roof of the main factory was destroyed.

A building occupied by S. J. Lewis as a grocery, strated on Main street, near the railroad crossing, was entirely destroyed about 5 o'clock yesterday. Very little was saved from the store.

Forenoon Weather Reports.-MARCH 8.

Rethoon Weather Reports.—March 8.

By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Lines—Office
Now York, noon—Wind E.; 30; snowing; barometer, 29:73.

BOSTON, Mass., 10 a. m.—Wind W., 23; clear.

SACKYILLE, Me.—Wind N. W.; 15; clearly.

Gran.offictrows, P. E. I.—Wind N.W.; 14; cloudy.

HALIPAN, N. S.—Wind N., 22; cloudy.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Wind N. W.; 16; clear.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wind N. E.; 28; smowing.

BALTIMORE, Mc.—Wind N. E.; 28; smowing.

OSWICO, N. Y. a. m.—Wind S.; 20; clear.

QUENTO, C. E., Sa. m.—Wind S.; in opper town thermometer

for. in lower town 9. leg., in lower town 9.

Almary, N. Y. — Wind N. W.; 23; clear and pleasant.

Borrow, Blass. — Wind W.; 3; clear.

BARGOR, Mc. — Wind N. W.; 13; clear.

EASTROKE, Mc.— Wind N. W.; 12; clear.

BARGOR, Mc.—Wind N. W.; 13; clear.

EASTROAT, Mc.—Wind N. W.; 12; clear.

PRICADELPHIA, Pa.—24; leavy mov; bar; 29:39,

MCATRASI—Clear, wind N. W.; 12 above.

BRAYTI, SIGNO — Wind N. W.; 5 below.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VI.—Wind N.; 8 below; clear.

MALORE, N. Y.—Clear; 3 below.

ST. JOHNSHUER, J. Clear; 10 below.

OGDENSHUER, N.—Clear; 10 below.

OGDENSHUER, N.—Clear; Wind S.; 12 above.

HOSTOR'S POIST—Clear; wind S.; 12 above.

TOLEDO, Oblo—Cleady; 35.

GOLOMAIS, Oblo—Cleady; 32.

OURQUES, IOWS—Clear; 39

GOLOMBES, OTHER—CRORY, 32.

DUTCA QUE, IOWA—CLEAY; 30.

JANEANTILE, WIS.—CleAY; wind N. W.; 30.

PRIBLE OU CREEN—CLEAY; wind N. W.; 30.

BURLINGTON, IOWA—CLEAY; wind N. W.; 32.

CHICAGO, III.—CLEAY; 32.

FORD DU LIAC, WIS.—CLEAY; 40.

MIT SEARCH, WIS.—CLEAY; 40.

MIT SEARCH, WIS.—CLEAY; 40.

DETROIT, Mich.—Cloudy; 34.

CINCINNATI, Ohlo—Cloudy; 32.

EVENTING REFORTS.

HORNELSVILLE, N. Y., p. m.—Wind N. W.; 23; cloudy.

ELMEA, N. Y., p. m.—Wind N. W.; 24; cloudy.

PORT JERVIS. N. Y., p. m.—Mild and snowing.

Newselden, N. Y., p. m.—Mild and snowing hard.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 7 p. m.—Wind W.; 21; cloudy.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn. 6 p. m.—Wind N. E.; 22; snowing hard.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn. 6 p. m.—Wind N. E.; 22; snowing hard.

PUTTSFIELD, Mass. p. m.—29; cloudy.

BOSTON, 7 p. m.—Wind N. E.; 27; just commenced snowing.

PORTLAND, Me., p. m.—Wind S. W.; 20; cloudy.

RANGOR, p. m.—Wind N. W.; 25; clear.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W.; 10 below; snow the insiddeep; freezing.

BERFORD, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W.; 26; snow 1½ inches.

HARKISKIEG, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W.; 25; snow 1½ inches.

CHARMISKIER, Pa., 7 p. m.—24; cloudy; been snowing all day.

ALTYDONA, Pe., 7 p. m.—24; cloudy; been snowing all day.

CHARMISKIER, Pa., 7 p. m.—Cloudy; snow 1½ inches.

LANCASTER, Pa., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W.; 22; cloudy; snow 6 inches.

PHILADELPHIA, 7 p. m.—Wind N. E.; 234; cloudy; snow 8 inches.

PHILADELPHIA, 7 p. m.—Wind N. E.; 234; cloudy; snow 8 inches.

PHILADELPHIA, 7 p. m.—Wind N. E.; 234; cloudy; snow 8 inches.

PHILADELPHIA, 7 p. m.-Wind N. E.; 231; cloudy; snow a

Fill. ADELPHIA.

Foot deep: Washington, 9 p. m.—29; calm and overcast; 5 inches snow. Naw York, 10 p. m.—Wind S. E.; 24; calm and cloudy; atopped snowing, 7 inches snow fallen.

Bosrow, 10 p. m.—Wind N. E.; 22; snowing hard; 6 inches snow fallen since dark.

CHATHAM, 7 p. m.—Wind N. E.; snowing hard.

Faltingore, Md., 7 p. m.—The snow storm ceased about 4 p. m.; weather moderating; plenty of sleighing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1858.

Since the speech of Gov. Hammond has been read by those who could not hear it, the impression left is one of deep indignation and resentment. He is, at least, entitled to the merit of candor in arousing obnexious opinions, and has not resorted to the miserable shuffling of others who, while sympathizing with all his ultraism, have found convenient shelter under more politic professions. In stigmatizing the working millions of the Free States as "white slaves," comparable in intelligence and labor to the "hands" on Southern plantations, he only gave utterance to thoughts which Mr. Calhoun and his followers have before more qualifiedly expressed. We shall see how the " tolling masses," are so habitually pelted by demagogues, will take this announcement from an Administration leader in the Senate-house, or whether they will again, as hitherto, bow down and kiss the rod that smites them. The last Democratic interpretation of popular sovereignty is that the popular sovereigns are "white slaves." "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

All the management of the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg was directed from this quarter. Arnold Plummer and wire-pullers like him were over here before the day of meeting, and took their seats only to obey instructions. They knew that dangerous opposition was to be encoun-tered, and, in order to stifle it, resorted to the policy pursued in Kansas, of stifling every propoaction looking to a fair expression of sentiment. was death or Lecompton Convention throughout, formed after the exact pattern, and illustrated by a corresponding degree of public virtue and pataiotism. The Administration is grateful for even such small favors, though provided by its own pensioners, or another class of expectants equally plastic. There will now be a rush to Washington for retwards. But the people must be indeed blind if they will not or cannot penetrate a flimscy deception, by which an attempt is made to manufacture

opinion to order. The Treasury shows no sign of recovery from the stagnation of commerce, and therefore no improvement in revenue. The receipts from all sources for the past week only reached \$655,264 87, an amount entirely disproportioned to the expenditures, under the partial estimates presented by Mr. Cobb in December. Like the man in the morass, he is getting deeper in with every attempt at extrication, and each new effort will only render the condition of things worse, until a rope is reached out from dry land to pull the struggling victim of folly out of the slough of despond. By this time the Secretary ought to be convinced of what was apparent to every practical mind months ago, that his whole theory of imports and revenue for the present and succeeding fiscal years is visionary and utterly untenable. The developments so far have completely overthrown every speculation and estimate bearing upon these points, and demonstrated the worthlessness of the so-called facts, which were paraded in an official report to the surprise of the whole busi-ness community, and of every intelligent man who has access to the most general information on this

important subject.

Even with the aid of the six millions of notes already issued, and the five about to be put in market to the highest bidders, Mr. Cobb will not be able to keep his head above water, when the De ficiency bill has passed Congress, and the reserve nine must be called into play before he is much older. And he will be lucky, if with his extraordinary er. And he will be lucky, if with his extraordinary addition of twenty millions to his means, he can sustain himself until the end of this fiscal year, on the 30th of June, and not come, hat in hand, for another big loan before the adjournment. Let free trade now have full swing under a free trade Secretary. If it wont work in such keeping, perhaps its champions will tell the country why, when the books come to be balanced. Tinkering with the Tariff however uppent the processity may be can Tariff, however urgent the necessity may be, can only have the effect of postponing the day of a thoronty ough revision of the fallacious system, and the introduction of a wise and permanent policy. Some enterprising patriots succeeded in pulling wool over the eyes of the last Congress, but without much ad-rantage to their pockets or property. That sort of experimental legislation hardly pays in the best of times, and cannot be repeated now but with mis-

Gov. Seward's recent speech is destined to have a circulation corresponding to its rare and univer-sally conceded merits. The members of both Houses have subscribed most liberally, and it is already stereotyped to answer the nearly unprecedented demand.

The almanacs have humbugged us completely We know it is March, we thought it Spring, and we feel it to be genuine, old fashioned, piercing Winter. There is a North, necording to Seward's orthodox geography, and if any doughface disputes it. let him seek instruction in that compact volume, or come down here and study the thermometer.

FROM ALBANY.

From One Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, March 8, 1858. The extraordinary ruling of the Speaker on Saturday last, permitting, after the previous question had been moved and snatained, a general discussion of the questions before the House, and all sorts of question not before the House, by a member who asked to be excused from voting, and to briefly state his reasons therefor, excites considerable surprise and some indignation. That the Speaker should sink the character of the officer in that of the partizan politician, and trample on the rules of the House with no party to sustain him in his usurpation, is, indeed, extraordinary. Speaker Ludlow, I believe, once gave a ruling somewhat similar to that of the present presiding officer, but he had a Democratic majority in the Assembly to back him up; and, as modern Democracy means "follow your leaders, vote the regular ticket,
"though his Satanic majesty heads it," there was
some hope in his case that an illegal act might be
sustained, and might accomplish the partizan ob-

ject sought.

The following is the vote by which the previous question was ordered on Saturday last:

Question was ordered on Salurday last:

YEAS—Mesers, Abbott, Adams, Austin, Avery, Babbitt, Bacheller, D. B. Baldwin, Barnes, Becker, Bell, Biles, C. Boughton,
N. Bougston, Buffington, Case Church, Coppernoil, Duryes,
Edgerten, Gile, Goddard, Hall, Halley, Hammond, Hard, Dodge,
Hobbresk, Hetchinson, W. B. Jones, Kaise, Kingman, Knight,
Labar, Lamb, Maher, J. S. Palmer, Peck, Robertson, Russell,
Sase, Sentell, Shepard, Van Valkenburgh, Wolcott, Wolferd—46.

NAYS—Armstrong, W. Baldwin, Chamler, Chatfield, Chauncey, Dayton, Dyekman, Haggesty, Hart, Holmes, Howell, Jeremah, J. H. Jones, T. Jones, Lening, Lord, M. Miller, Parsons,
Platt Ballsbury, Seeley, Speaker, Strong, Weiant, Winne, Woodworth—58.

The Yeas and Nays on the final passage of the

resolutions were as follows: resolutions were as follows:

YEAS—Measrs Adams, Austin. Avery, Babbitt, Bacheller, D.
W. Baldwin, Barnes, Becker, Bell, Blibs, C. Boughton, Briggs,
Buffington, Case, Church, Coppernell, Duryea, Edgerton, Godard, Hali, Halley, Hammond, Hard, Hodge, Hobbrook, Hutchinnon, W. B. Jones, Kales, Kingman, Kuikht, Labar, Lamb, D.
Miller, J. S. Palmer, Peck, Robertson, Russell, Sage, Sentell,
Shepard, Stapics, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Wolcott, Weltord—45.

NAYS-Mesers, Armstrong, W. Baldwin, Chanler, Chatfield, Channey, Crain, Deyton, Dyckman, Haggerty, Hart, Holmes Jeremish, T. Jones, Lating, Lord, M. Miller, Parsons, Plat-Seeley, Speakor, Strong, Weiant, Winne, Woodworth—23. The resolutions as adopted read as follows:

The resolutions as adopted freat as ionews; Resolved (if the Senste concur), That the State of New York is opposed to the admission of Kasissa into the Union as a State-with the Constitution commonly known as the Lecompton Con-stitution. Or any other Constitution which shall not have been in all its parts fairly submitted to the legal voters of the Territory, and received their sanction and approval." Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from

The Assembly to-day resolved to hold two sessions per day in future, one commencing at 10 a. m., and closing at 1½ p. m., and a second (except on Satur-

day) commencing at 7 p. m.

Mr. Barnes stirred up Mr. Laning to-day, by calling up his resolutions on the New-York State Kansas-Aid Committee. Mr. L. was indignant that anybody should call up his whereases and resolu-tions except himself, and either being ignorant of the rules or presuming upon the accommodating ruling of the Speaker, asserted that no member except prining of the Speaker, asserted that no in-more except himself could call up his thunder. The Speaker promptly decided against Mr. Laning, who desired to give vent to his pent up feelings on the subject of the Republican press, which had abused and slandered him shamefolly, and asked that Wednesday next might be assigned for the consideration of his resolutions—a request which was granted. The member from Buffalo, during his brief remarks, however, gave THE TRIBUNE a kick or two, just to keep his hand or foot in, declaring that journal to be a common sewer for all sorts of scurrility, and The Buffalo Express an uncommon sewer for that

The Investigating Committee on the Brooklyn The investigating committee of the Brookly bribery case is likely to turn out as great a fizzle as Lanning's Committee of Investigation on the charges raade by your spicy correspondent "Rio," relative to the organization of the House, and the Kansas Investigating Committee. The Brookly case will fail of its object for want of testimony, while there is a form conviction in the public mind while there is a firm conviction in the public mind that there is "something in it." The Brooklyn Assessment bill looks fair upon its face—so fair, indeed, that it would be difficult perhaps for the easual observer, after his attention had been called to the subject, to discover the exact whereabouts of the lurking colored gentleman. As originally introduced, the bill provides that no public improvement shall be made by the Common Council of Brooklyn, such as the opening of new streets, the fill ing in of lots, &c...except upon a petition signed by a majority of the owners of land situated on the line, or within the district of assessment fixed by the Common Council for such improvement-that no proceedings shall be commenced for any improvement it that city, the expense of which shall impose upon any lot of land an assessment exceeding one-third of its assessed value, and that assessed value shall be determined from the ascessment roll made for the purpose of levying the last annual taxes preceeding the commencement of any such improve-ment. Who would say that is not tair and square? Who would pay money to pass or defeat such a bill as that? or in other words, where is the nigger in the fence? I confess that I could not find him; and so I consulted a Brooklyn gentleman, who knows a thing or two about the City of Churches. His explanation of the matter was substantially as

The bill it will be seen, is general in its charac ter, and applies to improvements in the whole city of Brooklyn, while its passage is sought to fit and favor a particular case. It seems that there is a swamp in Brooklyn, and there may be more than one, for aught 1 know to the contrary. On either side of this swamp are high, dry and beautiful lands, where lots are worth from \$600 to \$1,000 each where lots are worth from \$600 to \$1,000 each. while in the swamp they are at present worth next to nothing, say from \$4 to \$6 each. The problem is to lay out and construct a street across this swamp, thereby enhancing the value of the swamp lots on either side of the street from two to three hundred dollars each, at an expense to the owners not exceeding two dollars per lot (one third the assessed value), the real expense being thrown upon the already valuable lots in the district of assessment, or upon some property other than that which would receive the benefit of the improvement—property, indeed, which would be created by the improve ment. The parties which originated this nice little dodge must have taken lessons of your late model Mayor. They are decidedly smart. Would it not be well for the Investigating Committee to send the Sergeant-at-Arms in pursuit of the owners of these swamp lots? It is just possible that they might be able, if so disposed, to throw light upon a subject now involved in darkness.

Mr. Stow's bill, making it a misdemeanor for railroad companies to give passes over their roads except to officers and employees of such roads and to persons deserving of charity, will pass the Senate, and if it fails to pass the Assembly, it will be because of some smothering process in Committee. The Assembly think it small potatoes, and would be The Assembly think it small potatoes, and would be glad to kill it if they could by any other maans than a direct "Nay." There is a very strong feeling in the country, whether well or ill founded, against railroad influence on legislation; and especially against the free-pass system, and very few members from the rural districts who should say may to Mr Stow's bill would very soon have another opportunity either to neigh or bray in the Assembly.

nity either to neigh or bray in the Assembly.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made yesterday:
Collectors - New York - John Harrison, Albany - Win, C
Masshall; West Trox - Samuel H. Waterman, Schenectady John Bradt, Fultonville - Walter N. Clark; Little Falls - James
Hart; Ura - Willham H. Green, Rome Glies Hawley; Jordat - Craices H. Tucket; Monteauma - Hiram Time; Lyons Southard Lewis: Falmyn - Pomeroy Tucker, Rochester - John
Rigney Brockport - James H. Warren; Albino - Erastas Root;
Medlias - Reuben Garter; Leckport - John Campbell: Tonawands - David Kohler; Buflaio - Henry P. Clintan; Waterford
- Cortiand Brewster; Fort Edward - Elisha D. Baker; Whitehall - John C. Parke; Phonix - Augustus Defendorf; Oswery Daniel Husted; Sences Falls - Wulliam Gunn - Geneva - John
Ackley Ithaca - Timothy Majonsy; Havana - Benon Peck,
Horschends - Samuel C. Taber; Cordine - Juodo H. Landen;
Beact; Oxford - Luman B. Fish; Binghamton - Charles Davis;
Scottsville - William G. Lavy Mount Mortis - McNell Semon;
Dansville - Henry C. Page Oramel - R. B. Lanten; CleanFriederick A. Saxton Boouville - Alfred Buck; Hagins - Henry
Burdick.

Assistant Collectors, - New York; Robert W. Allen, Bedick. SUSTANT COLLECTORS.—New York: Robert W. Allen, Ber O'Nell, Daniel K. Underhill, John J. Tait, Nelson Pub

Assistant Collicrons.—New York, Bebert W. Also, Betander Alkany, and so the parties and so, as though it were partied to perfect the world not have an avenue of justice of first principles: this higher heaven of sound, this harding and at the truly subherd sound this harding and at the John Hunter, John Vorburgh, John Thomas Andrews, Schemetally, as well and the symphon on the single alto violin in question, which terral mon Bradley, Edward Foot, Lookpert, Bebert S. Patter, Almon John Hunter, John Vorburgh, John Thomas Andrews, Schemetally, is used by Meyerbeer most poetically in first principles: this higher heaven of sound this harding arrested. He would not have an avenue of justice operations. A truly sold by the gradient of the parties were dead against another. A climit in gradient that the symphon yor the single alto violin in question, which the symphon yor the single alto violin in question, which the symphon yor the single alto violin in question, which the symphon yor the single alto violin in question, which the symphon yor the single alto violin in question, which the symphon yor the single alto violin in question, which the symphon yor the single and the parties were dead against another. A climit in property of the world appear the subject for historic papear the world supplement the symphon yor the single and the parties were propertied to perfect the world appear the world appear the sub

O. Van Valkenburgh, Rochester: James A. Daugas, Ut a

[Additional by Telegraph.] SENATE ALBANY, March 8, 1854. By Mr. MATHER-To incorporate the New-York

Pure Milk Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALSTEAD—To repeal a -To repeal section ten of the ws of 1846 to equalize taxation.

To incorporate the American College of Medical To incorporate the Committee on Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. revent prize-fighting.

To prevent prize-fighting.

Mr. DIVEN had consent to report a complete bill to crease the number of Notaries Public in New-York City to four hundred.

City to four hundred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate took up the Kansas concurrent resolutions, and a lengthy debate took place upon them.

The Senate adjourned without taking any question. ASSEMBLY.

Several members asked leave to record their vote n the Kansas resolutions, passed on saturday night Several politions were presented; among them were a number in favor of tolling Railroads; closing Canal locks on Sundays, and regulating Railroad freight.

To extend the charter of the Westchester Insurance

Company.

To amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

The annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was presented.

The resolution condemning the inefficient quality of the muskets furnished the State of New-York by the United States Government, was adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLY.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. DAYTON—To test the purity of liquors sold s a beverage.

By Mr. CHATFIELD—To authorize the Clerks of the Courts of Record to take affidavits.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SALISBURY-To abolish the fees of Surrogates and County Judges.
Several other bills, of only local interest, were in-

The Governor's Message was taken from the table, and referred to appropriate Committees
Mr. BLEECKER called up his resolutions respecting the payment, during life, of half-pay officers of the

ng the payment, during life, of half-pay officers of the tevolution, which were adopted.

The resolutions for a Committee of Investigation into the charges that the Kansas Societies of this State furnished arms and ammunition for rebellion in Kansas, were made the special order for Wednesday, and the House adjourned.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MEYERBEER'S HUGUENOTS.

The best and cheapest musico-dramatic entertain ment ever given in this city was offered last night at the Academy. We say this unreservedly. Mr. Ulmann was right in putting up his prices, for if ordinary entertainments are worth one dollar, this is worth much more. Such a splendid force of orchestra and charus, such uniform excellence in all the parts, far exceeding the cast of the Academy of Paris, where Meyerbeer brought out the work originally; such a bril liant display of costumes and scenery; such elaborate rehearsals as have been bestowed on it, should teach a people above Choctaws that a very superior article in art is like one in other things-it ought to be well paid for. But as this is a delicate subject we drop it.

The house was not so full last night as it ought to have been, the spectacle and instruction and delightful entertainment considered. We shall believe that the furious snow-storm which set in yesterday, as a conclusively vielent compensation for the late warm Winter weather, may have much to do with the want of at overflowing house.

All that the manager promised was done. The scenery, dresses, decorations, stage business, fullness of detail, were all there. The costumes were for the men brilliant-we did not think so much of the women's. Of course, in the last remark, we except the ap-

pearance and dress of Mad. Lagrange.
All the singers distinguished themselves. Madame Legrange was simultaneously encored along with Formes and Tiberini. Indeed Madame Legrange

seemed to have developed new dramatic powers through the music assigned her. Formes, beside looking like the incarnation of the old spirit of religious reform was never so grand. He seemed to hold his audience in the hollow of his hand. Therini was most tender and beautiful in his love music, and gave that terrible note-B natural in alto-without a break or difficulty. Gassier was as always the eminent artist. The production of a great opera is a great event Every year the public shows a growth of ideas tend-

ing to a correct judgment on the composition of stage illustration and lyrical works. The Academy of Music here, the Academy in Boston, the Academy in Philadelphia, are each and all magnificent proofs that art has grown and will grow in this country to a de gree so that in a very few years we shall cease to defer to Europe as a mother country yielding us supplies, and look to ourselves for the creative faculties in the spiritual walks of beauty, in the same way we now do in tangible things. Of these arts, Music, though so little estimated as an intellectual achievement and resource, necessarily comes the last in the order of national civilization; for, not only does it demand physical gifts of extraordinary splendor and rarity for its most ravishing effects, but requires the highest mechanical improvements of the age for its harmonical elucidations in the structure of musical instruments, which are wonders of ingenuity-inferior in nothing to the most vaunted practical exponents of the mechanical epoch. In addition to this, the acoustic requirements of buildings wherein music on a great scale is executed; the lavish adornments and the curious specialties of operatic representations, which include all the esthetic arts, poetry not excepted, give to the performance and expression of the lyrical art a very wide range of human study Architecture, mechanics, painting, sculpture, poetry history, the gift of a heavenly voice and of passionate histrionism, are all required for the production of the opera; to this must be added the rare dower of comtion or the art of writing successfully for the mu sical stage, which is possessed by so few, though so many essay it. Indeed, we may remark in passing that all the European States at this moment furnish but one dramatic composer who may be relied upon for a constant and steady supply of operas, intended for the Italian stage or stage for all countries, and having a reasonable chance of world-wide success. In speak ing thus casually, we do not forget the charms of Meyerbeer as a composer, who is yet occupied sericualy and devotedly with musical composition. But as M. Meyerbeer produces only one opera about every ten years, his fecundity does not keep pace at all with public requirement. Hence Verdi has the field all his own. But when Meyerbeer does make an opera, it is generally one to endure. It has breadth and strength The intellectual nature of his designs and the religious, historic and transcendental quality of his musical paintings, rightly viewed, and estimated as products of brain-power and as noble human achievement, will give to operatic representations a meaning not dreamt of by those who only consider them as amusements Indeed, in regard to M. Meyerbeer, it must be remem bered that one of the most emment dramatists of this or any other period, Scribe, is his collaborator in the work of opera-making. Scribe and he work together. And look at the great and ingenious scenes they pro duce. Regard the grand historical pictures they summon up. Not going beyond the drama immediately in hand, what grander, more terrible, or more sublime event in history is there than that hell-inspired massacre of some 200,000 Protestants-sacrificed by one of those fierce delesions of he human intellect, by which it attempts to play the part of the Almighty, fix faith and creed by mathematical rule, and decides that the eternal soul must soar or sink, so and so, as though it were physical

and set forth with the resources of scenery and costume, and it is as though the stern old reformer again lived and breathed, and sang the praises of his Creator. But not to dwell too long on the abstract, let us look

t is called, containing the notes played by all the in-

truments placed one under another in due proportion

of simultaneous utterance, and divided by common ines into measures; hence the scoring down the page from top to bottom. As a new evidence of human labor, viewed apart from every other consideration, an operatic score can claim its respectabilities.

For it covers a thousand pages, each page containing from five to ten times as much as ordinary music pager printed for popular use. As to the power of combina-tion—the chromatic or coloristic quality—a full score presents upon every page a mass of combinations fit ting an historical painting on canvas; the masses of ight and shade and color, the foreground and the background, the solid central figures and the retreatng accessories, the bold front projections and the aerial perspective of the canvas, all being found, in their peruliar expression, equally in the full score. The musical work under consideration opens with an in-strumental prelude, the curtain being down. Let us look at the artistic skill and apprepriate meetings of this. First, the very dark-toned kettle drums srike a few ill-boding notes. Then comes a piece of actual history—the Luther's Hymn, as much intensifying the Reformation history beyond all else, as did the Marseilles Hymn that of the French Revolution. This hymn is heard on the clar-ionets and baseoons, and the cor anglais, wooden reed instruments, which at once recall the church organ, and all church psalmody of the period. Then come the brass instruments-typical through all ages of the thunders of war; and the idea of the Cromwellian-like heroes, the Huguenots, fighting against the Pope and the Devil, is incontinently vivified. This dies away, as the violinish instruments, with pieces of wood acting as mutes, and placed over the string giving a mysterious temper to the sound. Then the hymn dies away, as a few notes are played on the latter nstruments, harp-fashion, by the player pinching the strings. Then come smooth, soft passages on the violins, suggesting the soft, feminine el ement which runs through the opera, and being in thetorical contradistinction stalwart temper of the reformer's lyric. Then this sweet fluent passage is mixed up with this direction on the score: Half the stringed instruments played with the fingers, the other half with the bows, a minute effect worth the amateur's study. Sequent come little bits of dialoguery, in which the instruments may be supposed to be interchanging courtesies as to health and the talk becoming more general, we may imagine ladies in hair powder, chattering in sweet, courtly French. To this succeeds a number of measures exactly marked by four notes each in the bass, while are heard above snatches of the old canticle, mixed up with nice little dames d'honneur frivolities on the vio lins. But now the musical sky darkens, and the con poser makes the violin firmament darken with rage. and doubling as to quickness of time some of the elephantine accents of Luther's Hymn, we are led to an allegro where the old 72-pounder is hammered out in its rushing and crushing plenitudes of theologica ecstasy-a very awakening of Zion-a camp-meeting frenay of olden time. And here we may insist that music-music in its connection with the opera, and purely instrumental music alone, aiming at dramatic expression—is one of the best historians. It speak out more than the silent page or picture. Painting and sculpture are quiet and particular. Music is living as it comes from the human throat or hand, and gen eralizes facts by association in a manner all its own; but to see into its logical and asthetic cupboard, we must have the key. The music where we left off is succeeded by a short storm of syncopations—the same word as taken from the Greek and applied to certain conditions of the human body; and indeed, the gasping of the orchestra syncopationally treated merits the appeliation. Now we have a short passage in 12-8 time, that formed of four groups of notes in a measure or bar, each group having three notes-the passage being formed on that black musical uncertainty, the diminished seventh, a chord belonging to every, and hence to no scale or key in particular; a chord composed of lugubrious, angry minor thirds (the intervale which the winds used in their mournful howlings), one added to another, down down to the lower deep of infernal Harmony. Our friend H. C. Carey has written a book called "What is Currency?" Answered music ally, it is notes composed of the diminished seventh constituting a medium of exchange. Much use ha made the diminished seventh soiled and greasy, bu like genuine bank notes it passes so long as a rag will hold together. Here endeth the first chapter, for the curtain is

valued on Act I., Scene I. Passing Remark.-Life is short, and Meyerbeer is long. He is very rich and leisurely, though furiously and abominably industrious. (A man of genius should loaf extensively.) Being so well off, and having so much time on his hands to doubly sugar-up his periods, he mosaics away his details up to the fuzz on the ani maleula's wing (which often deesn't improve it). In addition to this, he has the disposition to be colossal in length, and has the "Imperial" Academy of Music in Paris, with its latitude of rehearsals and huge patience of its auditors, to back him up. So he deals in length. Time is the succession of ideas, but his are so long that eternity is included in hearing one of his words. When a people are very busy, like our own, they must cut down Meyerbeer vastly (they do so even in Paris), to bring one of his works into reasonable compass. And probably the unk indest cut of all, as is fone in the Italian version played last night, the descriptive music which opens the first act. But the Ullman had, Hamlet-like, to be; cruel in order to be kind, and he began with the scalpel, excising a musical discourse reaching from page 16 to page 46discourse on all that the nobles did in the scene marked A, B, C (the subdivisions of the scene), and beginning on D-an "orgie where the nobles sit down to supper and sing a good rousing bacchanaliar -subject, also, by way o adding insult to injury, to f wo "judicious cuts." recitative leads to a romance, beautifully colored, in the orchestra. This romance reveals one of those cur osities of musical literature for which Meyerbeer i remarkable. For example : it is given to a single altopany the sentiment. A change, certainly, from the burricane of multitudinous orchestral sounds preceding

violin (a la viol d'a nour al the olden days) to accomt. This accompaniment opens with some chords har nonic-wise. It is a remarkable fact that every sound taken within, say, the limits of the human voice, gene rates sound millions of octaves above it, one of which is appreciable by the human ear. We say millions of ctaves, because, as there is no end to the extension or divisibility of matter, and it can be mathematically proven that two lines may approach each other for er and never meet, so by the same operation of psychological transcendentalism it is evident that ere can be no beginning to the lowest base note or end to the highest trable note of the universe. Wherever there is light there is sound, and music exists in all creation. That is, there must be an eternal ong-literally musical chords, the perfect majorarmoniously playing by the undying spontaneities of erotic nature; and this music is only rendered evident to the limited human sense through vibrations caused by bodies moving on earth by physical or natural meansby the act of the singer or players, the hymn of nature as exhibited in the waterfall, the thunder, the lion's double bass, the capilling utterance of birds, the sweet complainings of the wollan harp. But to come back to first principles: this higher heaven of sound this har-

alto violin takes its "position naturalle," and descending from the cerulean harmonics, discourses in flowing roup's of three and then four notes to a very sweetly contented strain, having the following words: a moment at the music of Meyerbeer, in proof of this intellectuality of music. Let us take the full score, as

pi, t blanche que la blanche hermine,
plus y ure qu'un jour de printemps,
l'ur auge, oute vierge divine,
De a vue chlouit mes sens;
Vierge imm ortelle, qu'elle était belle, &c.
The merest hint of a feminine chorusis heard afterward. The power of coinc, dent musical allusion, without the poverty of a twice-to, tale, is remarkable. No liters ture, no painting bears its broad statements over again-there must be new forme and facts. But music

has its da capo, its encore; and the auditor, if much pleased with a melody when given in the first portion of a composition, will be more pleased at its repetition. Indeed, the whole theory of classic instrumentation is based upon such repetitions (developments), and much of successful vocal music, though not to an equal extent.

Let us next mark the song of the old Huguenot where he describes the Protestent triumph at the siege Rochelle. The fife, the drum, the crash of excounter, the whiz of bullet, the rampant joy of military triumph, connected with religious faith-such faith as as people had a few centuries back-undiluted by doubts, speculations, or individuality in theological apprehension—these all are clearly sendered in the coloring and tones of this remarkable song.

It would surpass our limits at this late hour to treat extensively of the qualities of the pieces of this colossal work. A good-cized book might be written, But we would point especial attention to the conspiracy scene, the duet between the lovers which follows, as models of great musical design and treatnent. Unquestionably, the thundering rhapeody of he Catholic monks, nobles, and crowd, surpasses in grandeur anything heard on the operatic stage. It superb in every vital requisite of art. The duet is not less grand in its character, and had Meyerbeer never written anything else but these two pieces, he would have taken the highest place in musical-and

hence in expressive, spiritual art.

Mr. Ullman cannot be too strongly congratulated for the manner in which he has put this work on the tage. We have at last an orchestra in the operawhich is sufficiently large. One with body, fullness, soul. The minimum of a good orchestra in a house of the size of the Academy is sixty performers. With that all the instertices which lie between the instruments under reduced numbers are filled out, and the ear is satisfied with a full repost of sounds. The chorus was magnificent. The German addition to it was especially voluble, certain and powerful.

We have seen this opera many times in Paris, but never so well done as regards the principal singers. Never at the Imperial Academy of Paris did we hear a singer equal in the part to Madame La Grange; never one equal to Madame D Angri; never one equal to Formes; pever one better than Gassier; none superior to Tiberini, except Duprez: none so good in his part as

Tafanelli. The applause was at various points vociferous. Much of the music is of a nature which interests the hearer, but does not excite applause necessarily. The Lutheran painting: the Huguenot chorus; the contestation be-twixt Catholics and Protestants, are of a kind to excite the attention of every one claiming to have love for music, and a taste for something beyond musical borbons; and yet they may not be the best things to draw forth encores. The pieces especially aptifully: the Huguenistic recitation and song of Formes; the dust between Formes and Madame La Grange; the finale to the third act, whore there is a truly mag nificent scene-a bridal procession on the water, with a band of music-as part of the gala; and last and not least, the conspiracy scene and the subsequent duct. As we have never heard the piece so well sung in Paris, we have equally never witnessed so much

applause. The Huguenots is an opera which will grow with repetitions. It is a study, and the more it is studied the more it will be found a high work of act-of means adapted to end, of elaborate details. If we were to describe it in one word, we should say it is the broad-est, grandest and truest historical or high dramatic opera ever composed. So appeared to think the singers, for they seemed inspired with their parts, and they all excelled themselves.

The opera, probably owing to the snow-storm, and ence the difficulty of reaching the Academy, did not begin till about 8 o'clock. It lasted till 12-full midnight. We fear this is too long. A few additional cuts ought to bring it within smaller limits.

BURTON'S THEATER. - Mr. Burton advertises a five act tragic drams, entitled the Coup d'Etat, for to-norlow evening. It embraces the historical points of the remarkable conspiracy of Louis Napoleon in 1851, worked up with a domestic plot. Among the characters are Louis Napoleon himself, and his associates in he work of making him Emperor.

CHARGES OF SELLING AND PRINTING LOTTERY POLICIES AND TICKETS.

The examination of the charges against John F. Baldwin and Samuel Dickinson, the first for printing and the second for selling lottery policies and tickets took place before the Recorder yesterday at his office in Chambers street, T. B. Van Buren, esq., appearing or the people, and ex-Recorder Smith for the accused The first case disposed of was that of Baldwin charged, on the complaint of Sergeant Birney, with printing and publishing accounts of the Sparta Acadeny Lottery of Swan & Co., Georgia.

Ex-Recorder Saura moved to discharge the accused and argued the motion at some length. One point the counsel raised was, that the papers presented by Mr. Baldwin did not state the numbers to be drawn, but merely announced the numbers already drawn, and therefore the publication could not be an indictable offense under the statute.

Mr. Van Burgn, in reply, asked to have the further hearing of the case adjourned, as the interests of the people required that the case abould be carefully studied, and he had only just been called into it.

The Count remarked that the only question was, whether the papers in question published a list of lottery prizes or not. The case had been already adjourned three times and though he was willing to adjourned three times and though he was willing to adjust the stimes and though he was willing to adjust the stimes and though he was willing to and argued the motion at some length. One point the

whether the papers in the case had been already adjourned three times, and though he was willing to adjourn it for two months if required, yet, if adjourned to-day, it could not some up again for a week, in consequence of the great number of cases now before the Kecorder.

Some further conversation ensuing between the Kecorder and the Counsel, Mr. Smirm finally proceeded.

Some further conversation ensuing between the Recorder and the Counsel, Mr. Smith finally proceeded to read the papers, which were merely certificates, signed by the Counsisioners, of the prizes drawn in order from the wheel. He further contended, as the section of the statute applied to an illegal lottery only, the defendant could not come under it. Mr. Smith said this was a legal lottery in the State where it was drawn; and if Swan & Co. should send three columns a week to every paper in this city, and they should publish them, they would be doing a perfectly legal act; or if Swan & Co. should decide to have all their printing done here, including their tickets, they could do so, but they could not circulate their tickets here. Mr. Vas Beiers, on the other hand, contended that any sort of publication here, having reference to the sale of lottery tickets, was illegal, and that according of the act of 1855 this was an illegal printing.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. M. C. Stanly, who was seated near Mr. Van Buren, pointed out to the counsel some portions of the statute he quoted.

To which Mr. Smith responded: I don't see that the portions of the law pointed out by the gentleman, with its associate counsel alters the matter at all.

the portions of the law pointed out by the gentleman and his associate counsel alters the matter at all.

Mr. Van Burken expressed a hope that the case

would be tried with courtesy.
The RECORDER—The Course! for the people has re rred to the wrong statute. In regard to the point strained by Mr. Smith that no offense had been com-itted, it was amply covered by the statute. As to be second point, that papers had a right to publish second point, that papers had a right to publish unts of these lotteries—that was fully covered by the case of the people agt. Charles in 3 Denie. As there were a variety of lottery dealers in this city, some of whom had been arrested and others not, be deemed it his duty to have them all arrested. He would not have an avenue of justice.

by a fine of \$150, and (at the discretize of the Court and the smooths imprisonment, the flourt a break held the accused to ball in the amount of the fine. He Hener said he deemed it proper to make those observations as it was quite evident that one or two fall-

rations as it was quite evident that one or two billviduals had been carrying on these prosecutions to advance their own private interests.

The case of the People agt. Samuel Dickinson being
next called up, Mr. Van Burns moved for an adjornment, as the case was important and he had no
opportunity to lock into the facts connected with it.

Mr. Smith observed that an adjournment might had
be necessary, if the witness, James Leach, would anmen applie question.

awer a single question.

At the request of Mr. Smith the Recorder instructed Mr. Leach that he need not answer any question that had a tendency to criminate or degrade him. The witness did not appear to understand the Court, and witness did bet appear to understand the Court, and Mr. Van Buren expressed a doubt whether the Court could now throw such protection around the witness, it be appearing from any evidence that Mr. Leach had been so apprised of his privilege before making his afficavit at the suit of the people.

The Recorder directed Mr. Smith to proceed.

Mr. Smith — At whose request did you make the affidavit? A. At the Mayor s, I believe.

Q. Did he tell you you need not answer any question that would criminate you? A. Not that I remember.

In reply to the Court, witness said he could not read not write: he did not remember what was in the affi-

nor write; he did not remember what was in the affi-davit taken by Mr. Scott; he did not understand what was in it then, nor did he know now; it was read over to 1 m so very fast, and his mind was so much con-treed about being arrested; but he thought something likewhat was asked him had been seid. [The witzen

ike what was asked him had been seid. [The witzens appeared badly frightened.]

Mr. Van Berns—Your Bonor can't dismiss the care on these grounds. Indeed, the witness is in the same sinte now he was in at the Mayor's Office.

The RECORDER—Yes, he obviously thinks he is to be bung in a few moments. [Laughter.]

The Witness, who had a face for from intelligent, was then sworn.

Q. (Ey Mr. Sapin.)—Were you not told if you did not make the adidayst, you would be locked up? A.

not make the affidavit, you would be locked up? A. No. Sir: but the Clerk said if I made it, he'd let me go clear; after I made it, he had me locked up.

Mr. SHITH—That wasn't fair.
Mr. SHITH—The wasn't fair.
Mr. SHITH—Do you understand what the Court told you about degracing you?
Objected to by Mr. VAN BUREN.
The RECORDER—The witness doesn't know whether he is standing on his head or his beels. To witness—Do you know the meaning of the word "degrade?"
A. No. Sir.

A. No, Sir.
RECORDER - Do you know the meaning of the word Penitentiary or Blackwell's Island [Laughter.] A. I de. Sir: but I am an old man now, and I'do not wish

As yo there.

EECONORE—Well, you need not answer any question that will tend to send you there, or make your reads think less of you. Do you understand that f

friends think less of you. Do you understand that?
A. Yes, Sir.

RECORDER—Very well; now go on.

WITNESS, in answer to Mr. Smith—I know Mr. Dickinson; have known him for four or five mouths; have been employed in carrying tickets during the last five years; I received a package from Dickinson the week before he was arrested; a package was put upon the counter for him the day he was arrested; he didn't get them; witness did not know who put them there. [The packet of tickets was here produced, and identified by Olikeer Black.] Witness had none of Dickinson's tickets when arrested; those received the week before, he took to his employer, where they belonged; he didn't read the tickets.

The RECORDER—Did you ever own a lottery-ticket yourself! A. (with a wondering expression) Me, Sir!

Yourself! A. (with a wondering expression) are, Six!
A ticket, Sir!
Mr. Van Bunen-You need not answer.
Witness (smiling with astonished look)—I can't

answer that, Sir. RECORDER-Why that will not eriminate or

Wilses-I know they belong to the Georgia lot M. C. STANLEY (in an under-tone)—He's well

posted up, if you only let him go shead. (A paper was here shown.) WITNESS-That's the scheme of a lottery; it is

WITNESS—That's the scheme of a lottery; it is
what people go by when they have tickets.

MI, Van Burke (showing some tickets)—What are
these? A. Lottery tickets, Sir; I always got them
three days ahead from Messus. Dickinson, Bathurst &
Co.; I used to take these tickets to where they be-

Co.; I used to take these tickets to where they belonged.

Mr. Var. Burren—Have you paid Mr. Dickinson any money during the last few years? A. I used to take down and bring up money, but do not know the amount; (correcting himself) not for Mr. Dickinson for the last few years, but only for the last few months; it was for these tickets; my duty was to carry thickets to there peeple 'om Mr. Dickinson, and bring him the money back; I have returned tickets to him that were not sold. I never saw Mr. D. open a package of money which I carried to him.

At this stage of the case its further hearing was adjourned to next week, on Friday, at II o'clock-a. m., when the Rocorder said he would certainly dispose of it.

The Court then held the witness, Leach, to ball in the sum of \$100 for his appearance.

Mr. Vas Bucks suggested that the Court had better send Leach to the Mayor's office; he might discharge

The RECORDER—Then I shall compait his again, for

The RECONDER—Then I shall commit his again, for the is let at large (and I will state this openly), be may be surrounded by people who will put things is his head that may cause him to run away.

WITNED—I don't want to go at large, Sir; I'll go back where I came from.

RECONDER—Well, that's where we are going to send you. You need not be afraid, there is no charge

Mr. DAVID S. REED here offered to go bail for Mr. Mr. VAN BUREN-Leach, now be here on Wriday

the 19th, nuless in the interim you are taken up in a balleon. [Laughter.]

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the Court agreed to hold the case of Baldwin open also, till the 19th, to give the accused a chance to offer additional testimony. The winess Leach, with the attendant audience, then

withdrew.

POLITICAL.

It is difficult to describe the present condition of the Connecticut Democracy. Their State Convention was neither Lecompton nor anti-Lecompton, Ruebasan or Douglas, one thing or the other; and their cardidate did not know where he was—unless it was it a vary tight place—when called upon for his views upon the new Democrat test. The resolutions are like a weak Indian meal positice for a broken leg. They suggest that we should call the party "the Pratt and Poulise party;" it certainly is not anything else.

Mr. N. D. Sperry of Naw-Haven explains why be indersed Mr. Scranton over to the late American State Convention at Hartford, and makes out a defense for his conduct, but places Mr. Scranton is edisagreeable plight before the public. Mr. Scranton is disagreeable plight before the public. Mr. Scranton in Democracy to the Democracy, Mr. Sperry, and in Democracy to the Democracy, Mr. Sperry now goes for Mr. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, and there will probably be so American ton institun against him.

The result of a canvass of the State by the Republicance of New-Hampshire, gives the following figures as the probable result of the State election next Tuesday:

cane of New-Hampshire, gives the following figures as the probable result of the State election next. Tuesday: Haile, Republican, 37,057; Cate, Democrata, 32,346. This is an increase of 2,583 in the Republican, and 1,111 in the Democratic vote, as against the last elec-

MINNEAUTA.-A correspondent of The Hartford Congress, writing from St. Paul, Feb. 23, a flor stating tamiliar facts relative to the causes which have pre vented Minnesota from being admitted to the Union, thus far, says:

thus far, says:

"The conduct of Gov. Medary is another cause of our delay. The two Conventions which formed our Constitution deposited each a copy of it, signed by the members of the separate Conventions, with the Governor. On his arrival at Washington a few weeks ince, instead of acting a manly part and presenting our State Constitution signed by all the members of he Convention, the mendacious Governor declared hat he knew nothing about the Constitution signed by the Republican body. As soon as the news of this inspraceful proceeding reached St. Paul, a committee was appointed by the Legislature to investigate the matter, and the identical copy of the Constitution, signed by the Republican members, was found it, the Governor's soft. And this man, who has done more than any one else to prevent a new Democratic State from being admitted into the Union, has just been rewarded with an office in Columbus, worth \$5,000 a vent.

"The Democracy of Minnesota refuse to indoree the "The Democracy of Minnespta refuse to indorse the last message of President Buchanan. The Democratic press of this Territory is not yet muzuled by heing in the hands of Government agents, and it still dares to speak its own sentiments, to worship the rising instead of the setting sun. The Pioneer and Democrat, the oldest Democratic paper in the Territory, has published several editorials denouncing the Lecompton message, and upholding the conduct of Douglas, Walker and Statton. The St. Authony Express, another leading Democratic paper, takes strong grounds against it as being 'false in fact, and if parsevered in, will deatroy the Democratic paper, Takes strong grounds against of the Northwest protests against the odious doctrines there advanced, and only waits an opportunity to asclare its abhorence of them."